

12-11-1966

## Kabul Times (December 11, 1966, vol. 5, no. 216)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

### Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (December 11, 1966, vol. 5, no. 216)" (1966). *Kabul Times*. 1378.  
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1378>

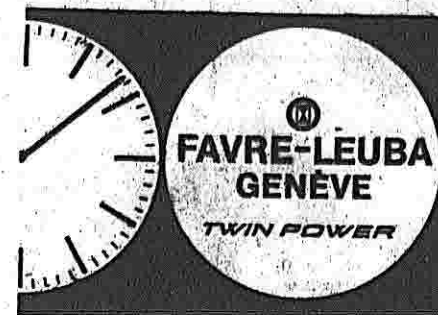
This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact [unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu](mailto:unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu).







# THE KABUL TIMES



Vol. V, No. 216

KABUL, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1966. (QAUS 20, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

## Barbados Ups UN Membership; Viet Settlement Hopes Down

NEW YORK, December 11, (Combined Services).—The United Nations General Assembly granted United Nations membership to Barbados Friday on the recommendations of the Security Council. Barbados has become the 122nd member of the United Nations.

At Friday's morning meeting, the General Assembly was addressed by the Prime Minister of Barbados, Errol Barrow, who declared his country would strive to strengthen the United Nations and to relax international tensions. The meeting of the General Assembly was addressed by representatives of several countries, which greeted the admission of Barbados to the United Nations Organization.

The Soviet Union declared Saturday that there can be progress toward peace in Vietnam only when the armed forces of American imperialism are withdrawn.

The statement came from Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko who told the General Assembly's main political committee that the United States and Britain had indicated hopes for some new approach to a Vietnam solution.

"There cannot be anything new," he said, "until Washington renounces its aggressive policy. When Washington starts to apply a sensible policy in Vietnam and when the armed forces of American imperialism are withdrawn, then a solution will be found."

## Boom Slows In W. Germany But Exports Rising

HAMBURG, Dec. 11, (DPA).—Christmas in West Germany this year will not be as merry as in years just passed. West Germans, used to affluence, extra spending money from overtime work, shorter and shorter working hours and a seemingly never ending economic boom are suddenly feeling the pinch of economic recession.

Overtime work has stopped in many factories. There have been lay offs and a whole industry, the automotive industry, has announced that there will be part-time work over the holiday season and in January.

Especially the part-time work announcement came as a shock to many West Germans although experts had predicted that car production would have to be cut down in view of depressing demand on the domestic market.

However, the economic situation is not all bleak. Trade relations between the Arab states and West Germany have evidently not suffered as the result of the rupture in diplomatic ties, according to recent figures.

West German exports to the countries in question in 1966 even rose by 13.5 per cent compared to the previous year.

Federal Economics Ministry report shows that West Germany's overall exports to the Arab countries from January to September reached a total value of 1,300 million marks.

Although the United Arab Republic still heads the list of West Germany's customers in the Arab countries yet exports, to that country declined by 5.4 per cent.

But these decreases were more than made up for by increased exports to other countries. For instance Libya with 36.3 per cent and Tunisia 20.3.

West Germany's overall imports from the Arab world also rose by 6.3 per cent over the period from January to September this year compared to the comparable period of 1965, and reached a total value of 2,800 million marks.

## Five Million Bees For Distribution

KABUL, Dec. 11, (Bakhtar). There are 250 families of Italian bees now breeding in the centres of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Some species are also breeding in private farms.

Fifty families of bees were distributed among the people last year, Khwaja Abdul Rauf, director of bee department in the Ministry, said. One hundred families will be distributed next year.

Every family has between 50,000—80,000 bees, he added.

The Italian bees produce more honey than other varieties. Important bee centres are Jalalabad, Paktia and Baghlan.

## STOP PRESS

## Council Approves PCB Course For Nangarhar College

KABUL, Dec. 11, (Bakhtar).—The High Council of Kabul University yesterday approved the establishment of a one-year P.C.B. course (physics, chemistry and biology) at Nangarhar University which students will take before entering the medical college there.

The University hopes to raise the standard of education in this way. The Council met in the auditorium of the University. It was presided over by Torkyalai Etemadi, the rector of the University.

The promotion of six teachers of the University, entry fees for foreign students, conditions for accepting new students, and the setting up of commissions to study several matters were approved by the senate.

## Khulm Elder Gives Coins To Museum

MAZARE SHARIF, Dec. 11, (Bakhtar).—Ghulam Qadir Khalmi, an elder of the Khulm woleswali, has presented 10 ancient coins to the Bakhtar Museum here.

Ali Ahmad Mohtamedi, director of museums, inspected historical sites in Shahr Banu and elsewhere in Khulm woleswali.

Shahr Banu, 25 km. north of Khulm, was the site of an ancient city. Porcelain, stones and coins, some of them 2,500 years old, have been found in excavations there.

## WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

ROME, Dec. 11, (DPA).—A Rumanian economic delegation is currently negotiating with Italy's Foreign Trade Institute (ICE) on Italy's desire to raise exports to Rumania. The state controlled "ICE" plans to organise a trade exhibition in Bucharest next year.

KARACHI, Dec. 11, (AP).—President Ayub Khan had a 70 minutes formal talk with visiting UAR Vice-President Field Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer in Rawalpindi Thursday evening. The two discussed international problems and matters of mutual interest, an official spokesman said.

At the talks were Pakistan Foreign Minister Sharifuddin Pirzada and El Sayed Shamseddin Baeran, UAR minister of war, two ambassadors and other high officials from both countries.

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 11, (AP).—Emperor Haile Selassie received in audience Friday U.S. Under-Secretary of State for African Affairs Joseph Palmer.

The meeting lasted for more than an hour, and was said to have been mainly on matters of mutual interest to Ethiopia and the United States.

Palmer is in Addis Ababa in connection with a five-day meeting of American heads of missions in 16 east and central and southern African countries.

ERZURUM, Turkey, Dec. 11, (AP). General Fikret Eren, Commander of Turkey's third army headquarters in Erzurum, said Thursday 65 soldiers died and 27 others were injured when a fire engulfed their

## Home News In Brief

CARIKAR, Dec. 11, (Bakhtar).—Literacy courses for elders were opened under the rural development project in Hamijan, Margha, Jafarak and Orti of Jabul Seraj Woleswali yesterday.

KABUL, Dec. 11, (Bakhtar).—Clause One, Article Five of the Draft Law on Political Parties with the amendment proposed by the Justice and legislative Committee of the Meshrano Jirgah was approved at yesterday's sitting of the house. The House, which met from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. was presided over by Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi and forty senators attended.

KABUL, Dec. 11, (Bakhtar).—The Italian Ambassador in Kabul Dr. Carlo Cimino, was received in audience by His Majesty the King in Delkusha Palace yesterday morning. The Ambassador, whose term here is over, was making a farewell call. He also called on HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi.

Mrs. Cimino called on HRH Princess Bilquis and Mrs. Maiwandwal.

The Ambassador had paid a farewell call to Prime Minister Maiwandwal Wednesday.

Mrs. Cimino called on Mrs. Maiwandwal yesterday morning to bid farewell.

KABUL, Dec. 11, (Bakhtar).—Altin Mohammad, Minister of Court; Dr. Mohammad Osman Anvari, Minister of Education, and Mohammad Osman Sidky, Minister of Information and Culture, yesterday afternoon inspected the progress of the 12th grade examinations for Kabul students in Habibia High School.

sleeping quarters Wednesday night. Early reports said 38 troopers of the fourth infantry regiment had perished.

An investigation established the blaze broke out when a gas pipeline close to a stove exploded.

A number of the victims were believed trampled to death when soldiers awakened by the flames rushed from the barracks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, (AP).—Representatives of the government of India and the Export Import Bank of Washington will formally sign a \$12,750,000 loan agreement next Monday, the bank announced Friday.

The loan brings the total Export-Import Bank assistance to India to motive components in the United States for assembly at the Varanasi diesel locomotive works.

The loan bring the total export-import bank assistance to India to \$439 million since 1957.

JAKARTA, Dec. 10, (AP).—Indonesian Foreign Office officials declined Friday to discuss a reported clash between Portuguese and Indonesian troops on the tiny island of Timor.

Newspaper reports quoted Foreign Minister Adam Malik as saying both sides exchanged fire on Timor sometime in the past eight days. Three Portuguese troops were reported captured in the clash on the island shared by Portugal and Indonesia.

The Foreign Office sources did not seem particularly concerned over the clash and noted they had happened before.

## US Bomb Bounces Off Rocks Near Danang, Kills 16 Marines

DANANG, December 11, (AP).—A 250-pound (13.39 kg) bomb dropped by a U.S. marine corps plane bounced into the midst of a marine company Saturday, killing 16 marines and wounding 11, a marine spokesman reported.

He said the bomb last one of six dropped in support of an advancing marine battalion on steep, rugged razorback ridge about five miles (8.04 km) south of the demilitarized zone and near the demilitarized zone known as the rockpile.

The spokesman said one bomb hit the rocky terrain, ricocheted 300 yards and then exploded. The other five bombs hit the target, he said.

North Vietnam denied Saturday western reports that China has obstructed transit of aid goods from the Soviet Union through the China mainland.

Hanoi's official Vietnam news agency said these reports are completely groundless and aimed at serving "very ill intentioned, provocative schemes."

Avner Harriman, the U.S. Ambassador at large met the Algerian Foreign Minister Bouteflika yesterday.

Harriman told a news conference he had asked Algeria to use its good offices to bring about peace talks for ending the Vietnam war. Algeria has accredited diplomatic missions from both North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

American officials said they were agreeably surprised by the speed of Bouteflika's reaction in calling the envoys of N. Vietnam and China to discuss matters related to Vietnam.

Bouteflika spent more than an hour with Van Phat, the Hanoi envoy. Two hours later he received the Chinese Ambassador. There was no official information on what went on at these meetings or whether Bouteflika reported back to Harriman.

The Foreign Minister spent more than four hours with Harriman Friday and was present at Saturday's meeting with Boumedienne.

The Johnson administration believes an extension of the Christmas truce in Vietnam will be justified only if both sides in the conflict use the time to move toward ending the war.

Policymakers here doubt that the communists have yet reached the point in combat losses where they are ready for actual steps either toward negotiation or toward scaling down the conflict. Officials are worried, therefore, about possible manoeuvres to prolong the ceasefire merely to gain time to reinforce and resupply their units.

Communist and non-communist sources are expected to bring mounting pressure aimed at getting President Johnson to order a long pause in the bombing of North Vietnam. But he already has rejected such action unless it is matched by some comparable peace move on the part of the Viet Cong.

U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk said in Saigon Saturday there has been no indication from the communist side to show what its reaction will be to Pope Paul's suggestion that the combatants link up the planned Christmas and New Year's truces.

As far as the allies are concerned, Rusk summed up the situation this way:

"These things have to be discussed if the two sides are willing to do. We can't stop half the war."

Johnson may have to speak out on the situation in the next few days to define once more basic U.S. interests and to avoid, as far as he can being manoeuvred into an embarrassing diplomatic spot and a potentially dangerous military position.

## Jordan Refuses To Let In PLO Troops

CAIRO, Dec. 11, (DPA).—Jordan agreed at Saturday's meeting of the Arab Defence Council to the stationing of Iraqi and Saudi Arabian troops on Jordanian territory in case of emergency, reliable sources reported.

But the Jordanian delegation is said to have refused permanent acceptance of troops from other Arab countries in Jordan as requested by the unified Arab Command.

It also refused to accept troops of the Palestine Liberation Army on its soil.

Stating this before the opening of the later session of the Defence Council, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Ahmed Shukairy added that this refusal would not hinder the Palestine Liberation Army from entering Jordan.

Asked if the delegation of the PLO would leave the conference if its demands were not met, he said, "we are not going out of the conference, because we intend to walk into Jordan."

Shukairy said cooperation between the PLO and King Hussein of Jordan was not possible because the latter had tied himself to policies which are against the PLO.

## Japan Socialists Plan To Bring Down Government

TOKYO, Dec. 11, (Reuters).—The Japan Socialist Party is planning to bring down the scandal-ridden Liberal government of Prime Minister Eisaku Sato.

The socialist leader, Ozo Sasaki, his position strengthened at a JSP convention last week, is collecting written resignation slips from all his party's 141 members of Parliament.

With these in hand, and support pledged by the 23-seat Democratic Socialist Party, the left-wing Sasaki hopes to force a dissolution of parliament on the Prime Minister.

The Socialist tactic has brought indignation protests from several newspapers, which described it as a betrayal of public trust and disruption of parliamentary democracy.

Sato, who hinted last Monday that he was considering an early election, told his party men later that he did not intend to dissolve the House of Representatives this year.

## Maiwandwal's Programme

The following were received by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal yesterday.

Dr. Mohammad Haidar, the Minister of Justice; Dr. Mohammad Nasir Keshawaraz, the Governor of Farah, and Ahmad Musa, the president of the Chamber of Commerce of Kandahar, and some businessmen of that province.

## Wolesi Jirgah Debate

KABUL, Dec. 11, (Bakhtar).—The Wolesi Jirgah yesterday approved the budgets of the Ministries of Commerce and Planning, Parliament, and the rural development department.

The House was presided over by its Deputy President, Mohammad Ismail Mayar.

## Brown Feels Effective Sanctions Could Bring Down Smith

LONDON, Dec. 11, (AP).—British Foreign Secretary George Brown predicted Saturday United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia would bring down the rebellious white-settlers regime if they are enforced.

The British leader, returning from New York where he put Britain's case for sanctions before the U.N. Security Council, said he was confident a practical and effective resolution would emerge as a result of his talks with African commonwealth delegates. Asked if Rhodesia could survive sanctions, Brown replied:

"If the mandatory sanctions are made effective and all states loyally observe the undertaking they cannot survive."

Brown, speaking to newsmen at London airport, said: "We would not assume South Africa will place herself in a situation where she is in conflict with the world organisation."

South Africa, whose economic aid has been the main bulwark in keeping alive Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith's revolt against Britain, has

warned it would not take part in any boycott.

Brown said that he would have left out oil because he felt other sanctions would be effective. But there was tremendous feeling that oil should be included.

Brown, who met with the African Commonwealth delegates at the United Nations Friday night, said:

"We consulted very wisely and deeply, and there is what I think is an understanding of the limits out of which it would be sensible to arrange a resolution and the amendments to it which they propose."

Asked how mandatory sanctions could work effectively without South Africa, Brown replied: "South Africa is involved. Mandatory sanctions are mandatory upon every member of U.N."

Brown said later "it is Rhodesia we are dealing with, not South Africa or anybody else. It is the Rhodesian economy we are trying to deal with in order that the rebel regime in Rhodesia is brought down. We are not trying to have a war with anybody else."

Edward Heath, leader of the opposition Conservative Party warned Saturday that the worsening Rhodesian crisis could end in military conflict.

Heath told a London political rally he did not see how mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia could be forced without a confrontation with South Africa.

This is the danger of escalation with which Britain will undoubtedly be faced, he said, adding:

"... at the same time Britain will find herself embroiled into a more dangerous situation which may well end in military conflict."

Heath denounced Prime Minister Wilson's recent handling of the Anglo-Rhodesian negotiations which broke down last week.

Saying Foreign Secretary George Brown had given way at the United Nations for inclusion of oil in the sanctions against Rhodesia, Heath added:

"The government have lost control of the situation. How much further will it be pushed?"

"If any settlement were to be

reached between Britain and Rhodesia, the decision on it now would rest not with these two countries, but with the members of the Security Council."

Heath claimed a large part of Wilson's Labour Party was "determined to topple Smith and his regime, even though it meant ruining Rhodesia," even though it meant bloodshed right across Southern Africa.

A white paper issued by Ian Smith regime Saturday covers in detail relations between Britain and Rhodesia from the time Rhodesia seized independence 13 months ago until the rejection of Britain's final terms for a settlement last Monday.

Tass adds: According to incomplete figures, over 350 British companies have their subsidiaries and associated companies in South Africa. As disclosed by the South African Ambassador to the United States, U.S. exports to South Africa in 1965 reached a record figure of about \$438 million, with the republic of South Africa taking 30 to 40 per cent of all U.S. exports to the African continent.





## THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays by the Kabul Times

PUBLISHING AGENCY

### Food For Thought

Blessed is he who has found

his work; let him ask no other

blessedness.

—Thomas Carlyle

## France's New Role As The "Balancer"

The major post-war, political phenomenon is the Franco-USSR rapprochement. Recently the cold war, which was at its height from virtually the end of World War II to the middle of the 1950's, ended; East-West relations have been gradually but steadily improving. An East-West entente, barring a few international issues which can be solved if a sincere effort is made, seems to be in the making once again.

The European situation, which has been in some way or the other a permanent threat to the peace of the world since the beginning of modern history, caused two world wars. In spite of all the dimensions of political issues in Asia, Europe is still the hotbed of political rivalries.

Franco-Soviet closeness, which began with the advent of General de Gaulle's Presidency in France in 1958, is gradually producing fruitful results for the two countries.

The two nations have already decided to establish a hot line linking Paris with Moscow. France has come a long way from the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. President de Gaulle paid an official visit to the Soviet Union some months ago. The two nations have agreed to cooperate with each other in technical and scientific matters, including colour television.

France has also taken steps to improve its relations with other East European countries. The French Foreign Minister, Couve de Murville, during his six years in office—a rare occurrence in France—has travelled to Poland, Rumania and several other countries.

France, in its policy of becoming a neutral nation using independent judgment in interna-

tional relations, has played its role well. But this neutralisation policy is coupled with the policy of becoming the balancer in the international context of supremacy of force. The concept of *frappe de force* is gaining ground.

France has developed its nuclear power and is making it more potent with its present attempts to manufacture rockets. Once sufficient military power is built up, the "balancer policy" will take real shape. Britain, during the 19th century and up to the end of World War II played the role of balancer in international relations. But since then, due to the rises the two of super powers that have a greater military potential than all the other nations can possess, there has been no one to play the role. The balancer, with a policy of neutrality and sense of independent judgment, can serve the cause of peace and international security.

It is in this context that France and the Soviet Union seem to be developing greater similarity of views on major international issues. As the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union said the other day in Paris during his official nine-day visit to France, the rapprochement between the two countries is not of a temporary nature and is not determined by temporary subjective factors. It is a firm course, he said, for the strengthening of European and international security.

No political observer can predict anything about Kossygin's proposed European conference to discuss European problems. However, as the rapprochement gains momentum, there seem to be possibilities of advance on the road of Franco-Soviet cooperation in the political, economic and other fields.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

All the premier dailies of the capital yesterday carried leading articles and editorials on the anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights. The papers, while enumerating the positive achievements of the United Nations in all spheres of human rights, expressed concern about the fact that certain fundamental human rights are still being undermined in Africa and Southeast Asia. They also referred to the latest social and political changes in Afghanistan to promote further basic and fundamental human rights.

The daily *Anis*, in its editorial, said 18 years have passed since the adoption of the Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations General Assembly, reflecting the lofty aims and ideals of mankind towards the achievement of common goals. The declaration in fact was a universal crusade against the forces suppressing individual and collective human rights by force of arms, money, intrigue, etc.

However, it said, some of the signatory countries do not seem to be very sincere about implementing the universal principles of the declaration. The bloody events in Africa and Southeast Asia, as well as in the Middle East, do not conform to what is referred to as basic human rights. Countries having a distinct and brilliant history of their own have yet to attain their right to self-determination. This state of affairs grossly undermines the letter and spirit of the Declaration of Human Rights.

After mentioning that Afghanistan's new Constitution, which came about at the explicit wish of His Majesty the King, is a historic document for the attainment of human rights, the editorial expressed the hope that the United Nations would achieve greater successes in the fulfilment of the principles contained in the Declaration of Human Rights in the years to come.

Yesterday's *Israh* carried a translation of an article from *Info* on the problems that the Federal Republic of Germany is facing in the wake of Erhard's resignation and the advent of the new coalition government. The article mentioned among other things that the coalition of the two biggest parties in the country leaves the Bundestag practically without an effective Opposition.

The same issue of the paper carried a report about the activities of the blood bank in Kabul. The report concentrated mainly on the blood bank units at the Women's Hospital and the Public Health Institute. The Public Health Institute, said the report, started its blood bank only a few years ago. At first the only donors were officials and workers of the Institute and some foreigners residing in Kabul. Later,

as a result of publicity campaigns carried out by the Institute, a growing number of people have been donating blood to the bank.

At first people had thought that blood donated is blood lost. The Institute, by holding conferences, publishing posters and broadcasting over the radio had convinced people that blood donation does no harm and any blood donated is quickly replaced in the body.

## WORLD PRESS

In an article in the *Red Star*, Marshal Konev, who commanded the Kalinin front late in the autumn of 1941, said the victory near Moscow was of epoch-making significance.

"It was precisely near Moscow that the Nazi army, which was at the summit of its combat might, sustained serious defeats and was fundamentally broken."

The Marshal said the Nazis never built up later such a mighty group of forces as at the end of September, 1941, in the Moscow sector.

Recalling those stern days, Marshal Konev wrote: "I can assert that everything possible and in some cases even the impossible was done to hold Moscow against enemy attacks."

At the cost of big losses the enemy dislodged Soviet forces in some areas in October, though he did not achieve an operational breakthrough.

On November 15 and 16 the enemy resumed the offensive near Moscow, but did not succeed in obtaining a decisive superiority. "Thanks to the efforts of the Soviet troops, their staunchness, endurance and heroism, thanks to the timely commitment to action of reserves by the Commander of the Western Front (General Zhukov) and the organisation of decisive counterblows, the attempts of the Nazis to break through to Moscow were frustrated, the plan of the Fascist offensive against Moscow was curbed and checked."

Marshal Konev said: "The battle of Moscow, marked a turning point in

"World War II. This battle showed that the Soviet Union and its army were the only force able to defeat the Fascist Wehrmacht. A result of this victory was a sharp rise in the authority of the USSR and its influence on the solution of international problems."

The *New York Times* said that long before the unilateral declaration of independence by the white minority regime in Rhodesia 13 months ago, the situation had taken on an air of inexorable tragedy.

"The chapter about to begin is likely to bring the world one step nearer a racial war that could engulf all southern Africa and eventually involve non-African countries, including the United States," the paper said. Immediate responsibility for pushing the problem to an explosive stage clearly rests with Smith's regime, it said.

The *Evening Star* of Washington said: "What will happen if sanctions against Rhodesia alone prove to be ineffective, as they probably will if Portugal and South Africa, as expected, refuse to abide by them? Will the Security Council, prodded by the strident demands of delegates from the Afro-Asian bloc, then move against these two countries as the only alternative to a humiliating backdown? If so, all of us had better batten down the hatches, for an economic war with Portugal and South Africa, especially with the latter, would probably mean disaster for Britain's shaky economy unless the United States and the American taxpayers are ready to foot a big bill for shoring up the pound."

## Why U Thant Decided To Stay In The UN

The sigh of relief in the corridors of United Nations headquarters when the Secretary General, U Thant, agreed to stay for another five-year term was almost audible. It removed the tension of an East-West struggle that would have left the United Nations headless for months.

There was also a feeling of let-down among those who had considered the Secretary-General's forceful criticisms when he offered his resignation last September an act of moral courage. Had the threat of his retirement really put him into a strong bargaining position? Could he have got satisfaction on the issues he raised then?

He certainly, could not have made the United States Government halt the bombing of North Vietnam and he could have hardly got the USSR to allow the UN to pay a more effective role in so-called peace-keeping operations. But he could have held out for quicker action on voluntary payments to clear up the debts dating back to the Congo operation.

What persuaded him most in changing his mind, he suggested in an interview was that no alternative personality had been found. The appeal to him was unanimous, in fact unique.

The first move of the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Kuznetsov, after his sudden arrival in New York—he is usually a herald of conciliation—was to convince U Thant of the need to stay on, especially in view of the hazardous international situation. Kuznetsov had come to offer informally a contribution of little over \$2 million towards the debts, and France offered exactly the same amount, both conditional, however, upon American also making a substantial payment, though the US claims to have already paid more than its share.

The Soviet offer, being small and conditional, is disappointing and the fact also remains that U Thant failed to obtain a definite commitment. But there is also the fact that no one in the end will allow UN to die for lack of funds. Everybody complains about the UN in one way or another but everybody still agrees that it remains indispensable.

Fundamental changes of outlook and emphasis have occurred in the last few years which have divided UN watchers into pessimists and optimists. The pessimists, who once believed that the cold war would be the destruction of the organisation, now feel that it will be because the swollen Afro-Asian bloc, representing some 70 votes out of 121, is mistaking the power to vote for real power.

If present membership standards prevail, some 60 more colonies and dependencies as they gain independence will want to join over the next few years and will choke the UN by auto-intoxication and by pushing voting advantages to a point where resolutions will lose all meaning. The pessimists also take the view that the West does not really need the United Nations while the underdeveloped countries do.

The optimists, on the other hand, believe—and they are in the minority these days—that the current emphasis on African problems will pass and that then the African bloc will become much less cohesive. They also think that the newcomers will gradually learn the limits to which they can push their voting advantages.

Furthermore, there are already signs that the US and USSR find they have more interests in common that need protecting and that the UN as a consequence may find it easier to keep conflicts under control which do not directly involve the big Powers.

The defeat of the move for China's admission was mainly due to African defections. China got 11 fewer votes than last year in support of its admission because some of the Africans had become disturbed by Peking's subversive activities in their own backyard. The opposition was also strengthened by a general reluctance to vote for the expulsion of Formosa—for fear of creating a possible precedent.

There is also a growing realisation, at least as far as the Rhodesian case is concerned, that the African bloc is almost powerless in bringing effective pressure to bear on either Britain, South Africa or Rhodesia, and a new awareness that their own unity is highly unreliable.

All efforts to strengthen the UN peacekeeping function were rejected. U Thant is not a crusader in asserting his and UN prerogatives, as the late Secretary-General Hammerskjold was, but he is also anxious not to lose them, as he proved in the Indo-Pakistan war and the mediation between Thailand and Cambodia. In both cases, Soviet Union criticised him for acting without Security Council authorisation, but without effect.

However, the trend is to keep the UN peacekeeping role severely curtailed. U Thant got no satisfaction on this vital point from the Security Council when it appealed to him to accept another term.

In Ambassador Goldberg, the U.S. has a representative whose influence in Washington and at the UN is greater than that of most of his predecessors, but UN actions have much less of an immediate effect on policy anywhere and so the U.S. being more pragmatic than ever, does not pay the kind of attention to it it used to.

Britain, which hoped to gain influence, credit and trust from its

(Continued on page 4)

## Nuclear Rocket For Exploration Of Space

By Dr. Glenn Seaborg  
Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission

Gravity seems to insist that we earthbound creatures remain earthbound.

That is why it takes a two-stage chemical rocket 90 ft. (27 m) high and with about half a million pounds (225,000 kg.) of thrust to put two men packaged with some relatively light equipment, into an orbit about 200 miles (320 km) above the earth.

Such a launching requires more than 30,000 gallons (115,000 litres) of chemical fuel—enough to keep the average family car running for over 40 years. It also requires a supply of liquid oxygen many times larger than the chemical fuel.

Chemical rockets require these large amounts of fuel and oxidiser to produce the thrust necessary to lift and accelerate the rocket vehicle. In a nuclear rocket, however, the energy of combustion is replaced by the energy of nuclear fission. A nuclear reactor is used to heat a single propellant, hydrogen. Hydrogen is chosen because it is the most efficient propellant known.

Rocket engine designers attempt to produce engines which will achieve the highest possible "specific impulse," which is defined as "the pounds of thrust per pound of propellant flow per second" through the rocket's exhaust nozzle.

Thus the higher the specific impulse the less the weight of propellant that is required. Specific impulse values twice those found in the best chemically powered rockets are possible with nuclear rockets using the reactor concepts currently being developed. Certain advanced nuclear concepts promise even greater efficiency.

The United States is working toward the development of a nuclear rocket engine that will produce 200,000-250,000 pounds (90,000 to 112,500 kg.) of thrust, designed as

upper stage rockets to take over after a craft has been launched from the earth by chemically powered rockets.

What is involved in the development of such a nuclear rocket system? What we are attempting to make is a flyable compact atomic reactor, little larger than an office desk, that will produce more than twice the power of one of America's largest hydro-electric power projects and achieve this power from a cold start in a matter of minutes. To accomplish this, this system must take liquid hydrogen, stored at a temperature approaching absolute zero (420 F or 248 C), and raise it to a temperature above 4,000 F (2,200 C).

The scientists and engineers at the U.S. Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, who pioneered the concept, and those in U.S. industries who are cooperating in its development have been doing an outstanding job in overcoming these problems.

They have conducted a string of important tests at the nuclear rocket development station at the Nevada test site near Las Vegas. During the course of these tests, nuclear rocket reactors in the 1,000 new range were operated successfully at full power and high temperatures.

In addition to these accomplishments, we have already achieved on a single reactor a running time of approximately 30 minutes at full power. The running time required on any one engine for a manned mission to Mars would be only 30 to 40 minutes.

Of course, there is more to a nuclear rocket engine than just its reactor. Such items as the exhaust nozzle, turbo-pump valves, pressure regulators, sensors, piping, and various controls are among the other components required to com-

plete the engine system. We have made significant progress in the development of these components and have actually tested a version of the complete engine system, a test that was completely successful in the first such engine built.

In addition to the development of the nuclear rocket, we are also developing the nuclear power technology required for an electric propulsion system. Such a system, in contrast to the relatively high thrust of the "conventional" nuclear rocket, would be a highly efficient low-thrust system producing a higher specific impulse.

It would use electrical energy to accelerate the propellant, either simply by electrical heating, or by first electrifying the propellant gas, then accelerating it to higher velocity by electrical and magnetic means and ejecting it from the vehicle.

The thrust of the nuclear-electric rocket is small compared to that of the chemical or nuclear rocket. For example, whereas the upper stage of the Saturn V moon rocket, the J-2 engine, has a thrust of 200,000 lbs. (90,000 kg.), the thrust of a large electric propulsion stage engine might be about 20 lb. (9 kg.).

However, this thrust, applied over very long periods, including the time when the conventional rocket would be "coasting," can eventually build up a velocity greatly exceeding that of the chemical or nuclear rocket.

For many desirable missions this can result in greatly reduced mission times and launch weights. Such a propulsion system, therefore, becomes invaluable in cutting down the travel time to distant planets, or during voyages far out of the solar system.

(To be continued)

## Franco-Soviet Relations On Firm Course

Following are excerpts from a speech by Alexei Kossygin, the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, read during his appearance on Paris television on December 8 and reported by Tass.

Now when certain circles are again trying to aggravate tensions in Europe we must unite efforts to prevent war and to ensure peace. The development of inter-state relations in Europe should be based on the actual situation which has taken shape in Europe as a result of the Second World War and Europe's post-war development.

There can be no stable peace in Europe, if policy is based on illusionary opinion about a possibility of revising the existing European borders and territorial rearrangements of Europe, and if the cardinal historical shifts that have taken place here are ignored. Such a policy, the more so if it is intended to strengthen it by giving West Germany access to nuclear weapons, can lead to most dangerous consequences for the cause of peace.

The security of France and the USSR is inseparable from the security of Europe as a whole. The desire to "understand each other's stand on European affairs, to bring

them closer, is of primary importance for the Soviet Union and France, for the cause of peace. Our talks with General de Gaulle have shown that both the Soviet Union and France see the future of Europe in the solution of her problems by peaceful means, in the development of all-European cooperation, which would contribute to the easing of tension."

The safeguarding of peace and international security is a universal matter and does not boil down only to the problems of Europe. At present any question of foreign policy, linked with the general situation in the world, is perceived through the focus of Vietnamese events. The United States aggression against the Vietnamese people is the main obstacle to the easing of international tension, to the establishment of lasting peaceful relations among states.

The head of the Soviet government said that the Vietnamese problem was discussed during talks with General de Gaulle and that in the course of the talks the sides brought to light "much in common in the assessment of what is happening in Vietnam. We have become convinced, that the French are se-

riously alarmed by the United States aggression against the people of Vietnam."

The Soviet Union supports the fighting Vietnam. This is not only political but also large-scale material support, and we for our part declare firmly that it will be continued until an end is put to the aggression."

A wide-range of problems was touched upon during the talks with the French statesmen. Not a single major international question, including the problems of nuclear disarmament and the impermissibility of the further spreading of nuclear arms has been overlooked.

"The rapprochement of our two countries is not of a temporary nature and is not determined by some temporary subjective factors. This is a firm course based on an understanding of the importance of Franco-Soviet relations for the security of our two countries, for the strengthening of European and international security. We have all the possibilities to advance along the road of all-round cooperation in the political, economic and other fields in order to strengthen even further the trust and mutual understanding existing in relations between France and the Soviet Union.

### ADVERTISING RATES

Classified: per line, bold type. A.F. 20  
Display: Column inch, Afs. 100  
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly Af. 1000  
Half Yearly Af. 600  
Quarterly Af. 300

### FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40  
Half Yearly \$ 25  
Quarterly \$ 15

S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief

Telephone: 24047

SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor

For other numbers first dial switchboard

number 23043, 24028, 24026.

Circulation and Advertising:

Extension 59

Editorial: Ex. 24, 58



## MODERN ART USEFUL FOR TEACHING, SAFI SAYS

By Arline J. Friedman

Born in Kapisa, Assadullah Safi has made his home in Kabul all of his adult life. He first came here to attend the "Senaye Nafisah" art school established in Kabul and then headed by Ghulam Mohammad Khan and Abdul Ghafoor Breshna. To this day he considers Breshna Afghanistan's leading artist.

Upon graduation from the art school he taught art in Charikar, Ghazni and at the Kabul Art School. He became the instructor of pen and ink drawing, water colour painting, and animal anatomy. He then transferred to his present position as art teacher at Habibia high school. Along with his teaching Safi has designed stamps, illustrated texts and other books as well as proceeding with his own painting.

He is recognised as one of Afghanistan's leading painters. In 1963 he had a one man show in Kabul, previous to that he won second prize in a nationwide competition of art teachers. First prize was won by Breshna. His work is done in a carefully executed water colour technique, of which he has great mastery. The subject is usually the Afghan countryside. Foreigners

are fond of his work as it faithfully and colourfully catches aspects of life here.

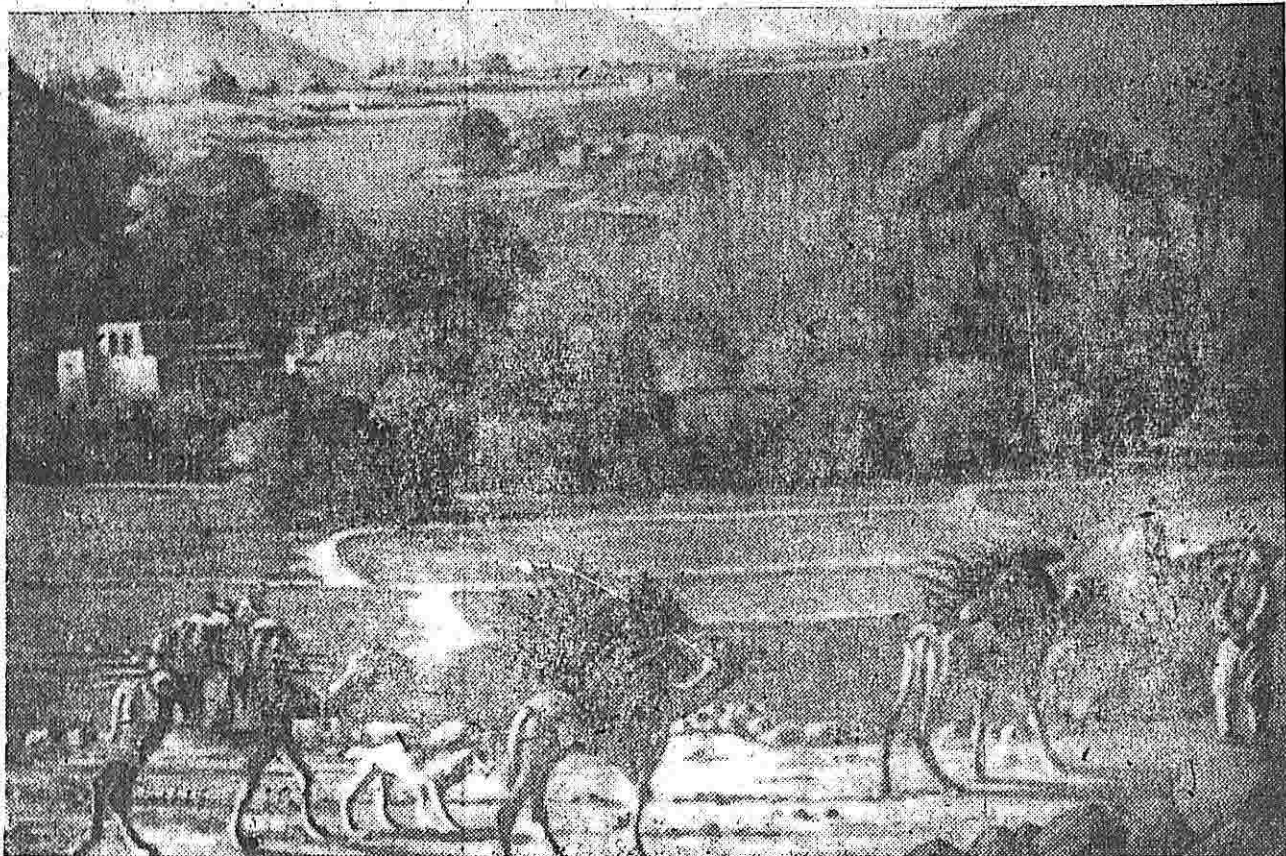
In 1962 he received a Columbia Team sponsored scholarship to study for two years in the United States. His aim was to improve his drawing of anatomy and become acquainted with new materials which could be used in his painting and teaching. While in the U.S. several of Assadullah's paintings were exhibited in Williamsburg, Virginia, when His Majesty the King was visiting there. He also had a show at the Washington office of the Friends of the Mid-

dle East. Several of his paintings still decorate the offices of the Afghan Embassy in Washington.

He returned from his two years at the Philadelphia Museum School unchanged in his feelings towards modern art. He believes that the theory of classical realism is the best test and test of an artist. Modern art is useful for teaching children, they enjoy it and thereby develop a love for painting and a desire to create.

The fact that only one of his children seems to have any interest in art does not disturb him. He believes the work of Afghanistan right now are for scientific technicians and engineers. When the country is more developed there will be more interest in art and with which people can continue in an interest in art. At present mostly people are interested in how paintings, this is not conducive to broad interest in art at this time.

Assadullah Safi is a painter of the East. Several of his paintings still decorate the offices of the Afghan Embassy in Washington. He returned from his two years at the Philadelphia Museum School unchanged in his feelings towards modern art. He believes that the theory of classical realism is the best test and test of an artist. Modern art is useful for teaching children, they enjoy it and thereby develop a love for painting and a desire to create.



Caravans are a favourite subjects of Safi and he has done many a painting of caravans, the most ardent lovers of caravans.



Assadullah Safi is a painter of the East. Several of his paintings still decorate the offices of the Afghan Embassy in Washington.

He returned from his two years at the Philadelphia Museum School unchanged in his feelings towards modern art. He believes that the theory of classical realism is the best test and test of an artist. Modern art is useful for teaching children, they enjoy it and thereby develop a love for painting and a desire to create.

The fact that only one of his children seems to have any interest in art does not disturb him. He believes the work of Afghanistan right now are for scientific technicians and engineers. When the country is more developed there will be more interest in art and with which people can continue in an interest in art. At present mostly people are interested in how paintings, this is not conducive to broad interest in art at this time.

## "The Writer As An Independent Spirit"

By Norman Smith

Any time that writers gather, the conversation is likely to be lively and controversial—and the meeting of the International P.E.N. Club in New York recently was no exception.

Some 600 poets, playwrights, essayists, editors and novelists of the International P.E.N. Club, representing most of the 56 member countries, assembled for their 34th International Congress, the first to be held in the United States in 1966.

It was said by American writer Lewis Galantiere, who presided over the opening session, that the meeting was a "bridge" between U.S. and Soviet writers.

The significance of the congress was indicated by the official attention it aroused. Greetings were sent

from President Johnson, New York's Governor Nelson Rockefeller and New York City Mayor John Lindsay.

P.E.N. was founded in London in 1921 "to promote world understanding, to defend free expression within and between all nations and to maintain friendship and intellectual cooperation among men and women of letters of all countries." The association's charter of 1948 pledges its members to "do their utmost to dispel race, class and national hatreds" and to defend "the principle of unhampered transmission of thought."

### P.E.N.'S TENT IS FREEDOM

In 1966, P.E.N.'s tenet is still freedom, as proclaimed by the official theme of the congress: "The Writer as an Independent Spirit."

Mr. Galantiere pointed out in advance, however, that the political aspects of the theme would not be considered. He said that the Writers-in-Prison Committee of P.E.N. has concerned itself with censorship and imprisonment but that "in the world in which we live there are things going on that affect the independence of writers in more subtle and insidious ways."

Arthur Miller, the noted American playwright and International President of P.E.N., likewise stressed neutrality in his welcoming address. "Many large parts of the creative world are unknown territory," he declared. "The revolutionary experience of Asia and Africa, the rich literatures of Latin America must be made the patrimony of every cultured man. In a word, P.E.N. must offer to every man and woman who writes a neutral ground, a kind of sanctuary where he will find support for that vision which is always in danger of being brought down by things, by technology, by suppression or sheer ignorance—the vision of man as the measure and centre of all."

### FAMILY REUNION

In many respects, the P.E.N. Congress resembled a family reunion whose far-flung participants had not met in years and were trying to make up for lost time. They discussed the obstacle facing writers in a mechanized world and expressed doubt that the mass media hurt a writer's independence of mind. In that connection, the American publisher-author William Jovanovich declared that there were more readers today than ever before, and that more good writers were earning a living at writing than in the past.

Probably the most provocative panel discussion was the one devoted to "The Writer in the Electronic Age." Its chairman, Marshal McLuhan, author and professor at the University of Toronto, Canada, startled his listeners by predicting that the writer is in danger of becoming "a service industry" whose creativity and independence is in serious danger.

The writer as an independent being offering his own view of the world is fast disappearing in this era of electronic circuitry, McLuhan contended, and predicted that the writing press itself is doomed to disappear.

### GLOOMY PICTURE

Although many rejected McLuhan's gloomy picture, they were also disturbed. Among those in agreement with McLuhan was Brazilian poet Haroldo de Campos, who said that "men of letters are in danger of becoming generalists in this new age."

However, Kathleen C. Nott, a British author and the only woman on the panel, predicted that, despite McLuhan's dire prophecies, "the writer will certainly always have influence. There may be less books and less authors in the future, but there will be better ones." Yves Gandon, a French novelist, insisted that books will not disappear. Television has not pushed out books in France, he said, noting that the sale of paperback books there, as in the United States, has risen to great heights.

### APT REPLY

Perhaps the most apt reply was that of Paul Tabori, Hungarian writer, who was applauded when he observed: "There is a ray of hope, for machines have already proven they can be as stupid as human beings."

Despite their concern for the future, the delegates were not unaware of the basic problem of every writer: how to reach the public today. Writers from Latin America, Africa and Asia shared the same question: How to get their works accepted in countries and on continents other than their own; how to get their works translated; how to gain recognition.

They may not have received definitive answers at the P.E.N. Congress, but surely during their week in the heart of the U.S. publishing world they were reassured by the knowledge that more books, and journals are being published than ever before. The public does exist. And because of this so, too, does the need for writers of imagination, industry and integrity.

## ARTISTS, SCHOLARS REVIVE OLD DANCES

A student of Old Polish songs and dances can be compared with an archaeologist, for he digs up the crumbling remnants of an ancient past that lie deep not under the crust of earth but in the oblivion. And just as the archaeologist does not always come upon well preserved relics of the past needing only to be uncovered to stand revealed in their full splendor but in most cases, has to laboriously paste together the bits and pieces that compose the original, so the historian of music and philology must restore the text and especially the melodies from the few available primary and secondary sources, from tradition and chronicle.

While song lyrics were sometimes printed and copied, hardly anybody took the trouble to write down the melodies, on the assumption that they were known to everybody. A notable characteristic of the major part of the nographic evidence of the past ages is the fact that the musicians playing dance music and dance songs did not use musical scores.

Some Polish secular songs of the late Middle Ages have been preserved thanks to the sporadic written records left, among others, in church books. A portion of the 16th century repertoire has been preserved in the lute and organ tablatures. The examples that have come down give an intimation of a creativity of delightful native charm which appeals to the modern listener as it did to the listeners of 400 years ago.

Less well known was the 17th-century repertoire. Only traces of this music remain and these chiefly in non-Polish sources or transposed into carols. In recent years Poland's assets in the area of old songs were considerably enlarged by the discovery of a collection of songs and dances from the mid-17th century. The collection comes from the former eastern border regions of the Polish Republic and is now deposited in the Jagiellonian Library. It contains, apart from other musical material, about 60 Polish songs with the textual incipit and around a hundred and fifty Polish and foreign dances, most of them for two voices. Apart from compositions explicitly indicated as dances by their titles there are many works which can be classified as dances by their character even though they are not called by that title.

The suites for instruments contain a few trios. Since before this there were no known dance suites for this kind of an ensemble, apart perhaps from the canzoni by Mielczewski and some of Jarzebski's compositions, this fact gains tremendous importance in the history of Polish music. As regards dances and songs, no clear distinction was made between the two at that time. That is why a composition called a "Dance" or a "Little Dance" (Taniec) may actually be a dance song.

This type of song, balancing on the borderline between the country dance, the popular town songs and the court songs, takes us into the sphere of songs sung in towns and the manners of the landed gentry. These social groups exerted an influence on one another at the same time they absorbed the plebeian and peasant elements.

The landed gentry constituted about ten per cent of the total population, thus a far greater proportion than in other countries. It formed an integral part of the population and had the same musical tastes as the populace. As in other historical eras, so then too, cultural values were passed from the higher to the lower spheres, that is the professional music and accepted artistic standards were adopted by folk and amateur music. This may readily be seen in the adoption of the musical forms played at the royal castle, altered by the foreign influence present there. In poetry there is the influence of the exquisite and refined forms and verifications and later the emergence of the Baroque metaphor and a terminology thickly strewn with names taken from mythology.

That explains why songs about Venus, Cupid, Amarillis, etc., were so popular in the Renaissance.

The discoveries of some of the historical relics abound with exciting moments. The collection of 17th century songs already mentioned was found accidentally hidden between the covers of an old Missal. Special studies and investigations must be conducted in order to establish the provenance and date of the manuscript. Some of the indications are: type of watermarks, character of the writing, orthography, terminology.

In the first stage of work on the reconstruction of the composition, it is necessary to find the music to the song or its parts and to make a modern transcription of it. The missing parts must be supplied in the style of the period and the full lyrics must be found if nothing but the incipit has been preserved. A search for the song lyrics includes the printed and unpublished 17th century collections of town and manorial poetry.

Then the text must be matched to the not infrequently distorted instrumental transcription of the original vocal melody.

In the third stage, the composition is arranged for performing with the cooperation of the director of the instrumental group. The problem here is how the music can be performed and how it should be interpreted. The atmosphere seems to be favourable to the revival of old music in the world at large. There are a great many ensemble specialists in the performance of old music. In Poland they are the Capella Budzinski's pro Musica Antiqua, conducted by Stanislaw Galinski; Con Moto Cantabile, conducted by Tadeusz Ochlewski; Musica Antiqua Collegium Varsoviense, conducted by Stefan Sutkowski; and Fisticulatores Tubicinatores Varsovienses, conducted by Kazimierz Piwowski. The ensembles specialise in certain periods.

Thus the Bydgoszcz Capella covers the widest range of music, from the Middle Ages to the Classical revival. T. Ochlewski's ensemble concentrates on Baroque and classical music; the ensemble led by S. Sutkowski on Baroque and classical compositions; and youngest group, led by K. Piwowski on medieval, Renaissance and early Baroque music.

Three different trends may be distinguished in the styles of performance. The Bydgoszcz Capella used old instruments for the most

part, supplemented or replaced by more recent instruments, depending on the period, and believing in remaining loyal to the preserved musical composition. Con Moto Cantabile is the direct antithesis of the attitude.

The group uses modern instruments and is not averse to introducing considerable changes into the musical form of the composition, keeping in mind the tastes of the listener who is accustomed to classical and romantic music.

### Writer's Task:

## Exploring Life And Conscience

By Sigfried Lenz

No external pressure forces a writer to be what he is. He is a man neither nominated nor appointed to his office, like a judge. His is a voluntary decision to expose the world, and his complicity in it, for what it is. And the tool he uses is the most incisive and mysterious of all—language. Revelation is the writer's raison d'être, whether it is common distress, common passions, hopes, joys or a universal threat. This is the opposite pole to the spontaneous pleasure derived from seeing bluish shadows on the snow or the flight of a dragon-fly.

His choice made, the writer must realise that words are "loaded pistols." Therefore I expect him, as he recognises no external obligation, at least to make a private vow and to renew this vow constantly, a silent vow to stand up for freedom of communication, to side with the weak and all those who are prey to the tide of history which dashes their every hope.

What I demand of a writer does not involve his sitting down insulted from the world outside and cutting out pretty patterns from a piece of silver paper with a pair of scissors. No, instead I expect him to capture the moment of our despair and our hard-won happiness in crystalline language.

In our world the artist is an accomplice, an accessory after the fact of injustice, hunger, persecution and perilous visions. For this reason I find it difficult to understand why the writer of all people should take it upon himself to claim the luxury of guiltlessness.

It seems to me that a writer's work can only be vindicated if he acknowledges his complicity and does not ignore the silence to which others are condemned.

This is really part of the vow he makes to himself and of the contract he enters into as a result. On this there must be unanimity, for the author in no way receives the contract from society at large. Society gives him no authority, and generally no encouragement, for his task. On the contrary, society seeks the right to distrust the writer as it must always be conscious of the fact that he is trying to alter its way of life. However, although society refuses to give any kind of support, it insists on its right to condemn the writer should he fail to live up to expectations.

A manufacturer who has hired himself out to authority need not fear for his life when he is called to account. There are enough examples of that. But a writer who has served authority, who has betrayed the defenceless and suppressed truth where it was his duty to reveal it, will be mercilessly reviled by so-

ciety. He has compromised the most precious and dangerous of gifts: language. He has delivered up to authority the last freedom, the last hope and the last refuge of the powerless.

Society always tends to revenge crimes of a writer more rigorously than those of an arms-manufacturer. This fact goes to show that while society has good reason to distrust the writer, it still unconsciously places great expectations in him. And, should these expectations be disappointed, the result will be an eruption of vehement hatred.

However, such an instinctive expression of hatred can only be possible where there is a sense of identification. What is indifferent to us cannot horrify us. Authority is well aware of this instinctive and contradictory rapport between writer and society and acutely conscious of the danger issuing from the power of language and from those who employ it.

Many people argue that authority grossly overestimates the role of the writer and the significance of the threat of the written word. This opinion is largely voiced by people who themselves have no reason to feel threatened. The Grand Inquisitors certainly do not seem impressed by the argument that they are over-

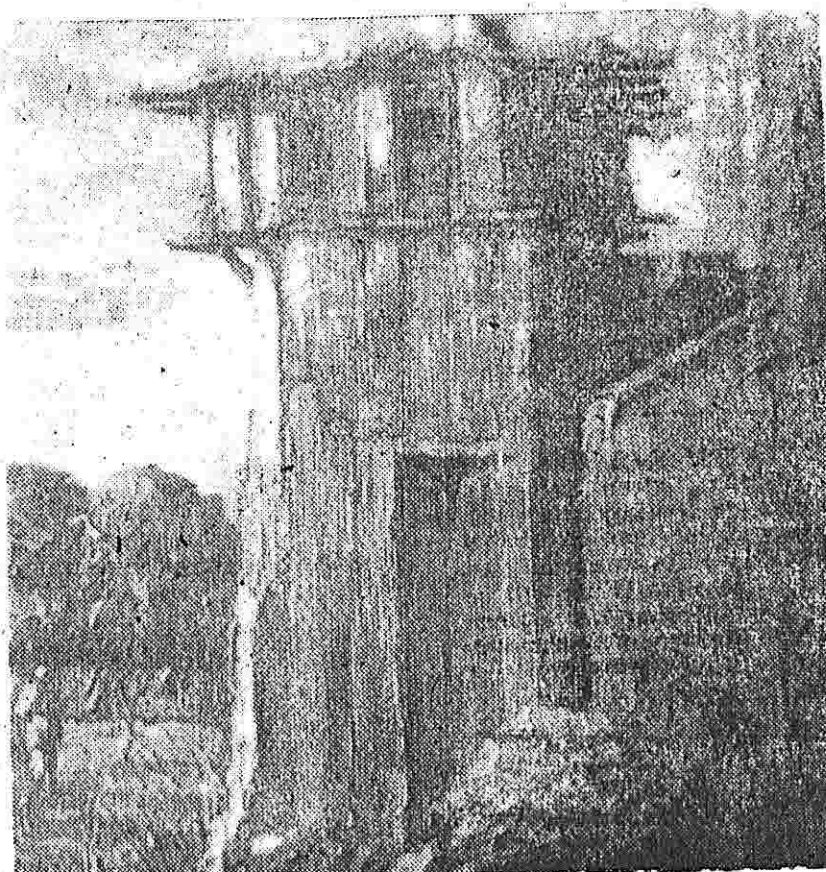
estimating the significance of the writer. Anybody thus overestimated does not particularly have much to laugh about.

Everywhere where authority goes in fear of freedom of expression, writers are persecuted, suppressed, thrown into prison. They are deprived of their right to communicate and a wall of silence is erected between them and the rest of the population. Everywhere where authoritarianism feels itself threatened we are struck by the silence of the stifled writer, a silence that has become the universal trademark of all authoritarianism. But the silence that comes from under the gag is far from incoherent or meaningless; it is a continuation of the discourse by other means.

This the authorities know only too well. Silence eloquently denounces and accuses them, and so they endeavour to maintain hired writers, sweetly prattling parrots whose function is to provide their masters with an easy conscience.

A lot can be demanded of literature, but never ever that it should serve to acquire someone an easy conscience. When authoritarianism is able to flaunt an easy conscience, it has been achieved at the expense of a free literature.

(HAMBURG ABENDBLATT)



This kind of tower room is an integral part of the Qata (large houses in the villages). In the rooms on top guests are entertained on hot summer days.



## Afghan Week In Review:

### Edible Oil Factory, Irrigation, Cement Project

By A Staff Writer

The country may soon be self-sufficient in edible oil. The Mines and Industries Minister, Eng. Abdul Samad Salim, was told in the course of his inspection tour of Kandahar and Helmand provinces that the Bost edible oil factory will go into production by March, 1967. The plant will produce 10 tons of edible oil from 50 tons of cottonseed daily.

All housewives in Afghanistan except in some of the northern provinces prefer animal fat for cooking. But as butter and fat became expensive and doctors kept saying animal fat harms the liver, an unprecedented demand for edible oil was created.

The first to rush its products to this market were producers from neighbouring countries and from Europe. But soon Spinzar Company set up a plant in Kunduz which produced 10 tons daily. Two years ago this factory was enlarged and it now produces 20 tons per day. It is planning to raise production

to 30 tons. Sakhi Mashin Karan Company in Mazare Sharif also put a plant in operation and the cotton producers of Herat are planning to set up a plant.

Production of edible oil, of course, depends on availability of productive land to provide the raw material. During the week there was news that work on the Bakhtarian irrigation project, which is one of the short-term projects launched by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, is nearing completion. The Af. 4 million project envisages digging of an 8 km. canal and construction of headworks. Water channelled from the Kabul and Logar rivers into this canal will irrigate 20,000 acres of land.

In the meantime the Agricultural Bank has begun distribute of water pumps to farmers in Katawaz to bring land hitherto arid under the plough. Surveys conducted in this area have shown that there are vast stretches of land in Katawaz

which can be cultivated if more water is available. The people themselves began tapping underground water many years ago by digging "karezes". But karezes are capable of providing only a limited supply. Hence the plan to dig deep wells and install pumps.

The water and soil survey department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Under took the task of digging the wells. The Agriculture Bank, as it had the capital needed, agreed to provide the pumps. The pumps are sold to farmers on a five-year installment basis.

In the past week Hadda was in the news again. A team of archaeologists from the Kabul Museum who are excavating there found a 2 m. statue of the Buddha made of baked clay. They also found some inscriptions on the pedestal, but they have not yet been deciphered. The pedestal weighs over 2 kg.

This is the second season that the team has been working there. Last winter the team found 14 stupas and some 500 other relics. This year another 13 stupas and some 800 other relics have been found. They date back to the 4th and 5th centuries.

On the industrial side private investors of Herat, it was reported last week, plan to build a cement factory. The plant, which will have an initial capacity of 200 tons daily, will boost this to 400 tons per day in due course. The construction of the cement factory in Herat will prove highly economical.

Cement is now needed there. To reach Herat cement produced in Afghanistan has now to be transported over 1200 km. Imported cement has to be sent over even a longer distance.

Herat is linked by first class roads with Kandahar, and the road from Herat to Maimana is to be paved. This will mean that Badghis and Fariab provinces will also be able to use Herat cement and other products.

Czech engineers have launched preliminary studies for the cement project. The Czechs have built two cement factories so far in Afghanistan—the Jabul Seraj factory, which produces 120 tons daily, and the Dahne Ghory, which produces 400 tons daily.

### Open Air Museum Found In Caucasian Range

BAKU, Dec. 11. (Tass).—An open-air museum has been discovered in the Southeast tip of the great Caucasian Range. It consists of rock drawings of animals, vessels, boats, everyday scenes, hunting and dancing.

The study of the drawings showed at the oldest of them are several millenniums old, while the "latest" ones date back to the Middle Ages. All of them are of great historical and artistic value.

Kabystan is the name of the place where the "museum" was discovered. From April to October this is a sun-parched desert cut across by hills, ravines, rocks and dry river-beds.

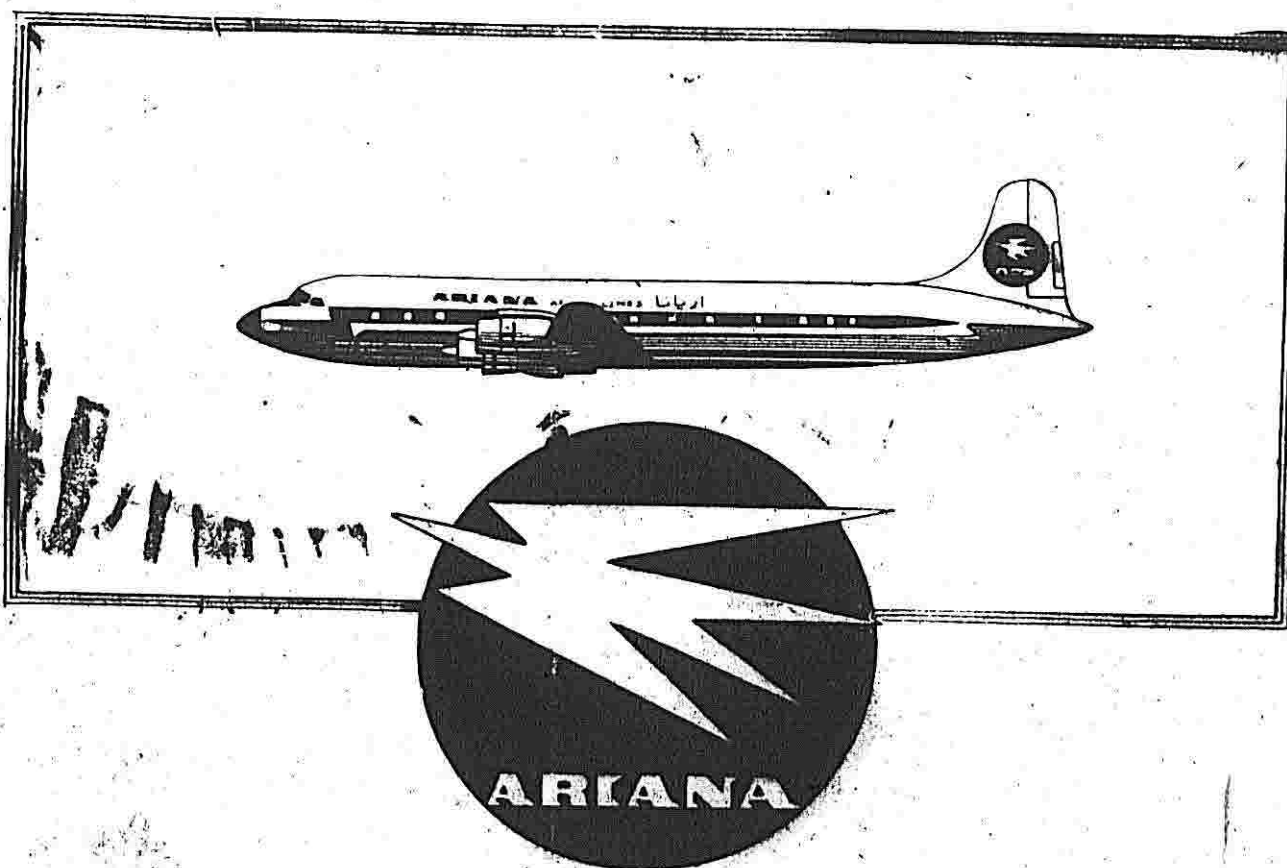
The government of Azerbaijan has proclaimed this mountainous area a state reservation. The National Academy of Sciences is preparing for publication of an album Kabystan Rock Drawings.

### HAMIDI

The most established store in Kabul

for Your Christmas Shopping Toys, Pullover, Sweaters, Coins, Christmas Decorations Jade Malwand, Second Floor

### Strengthen Your National Economy By Travelling Ariana Fly Ariana



For Further Information Contact 24731, 32, 33.

### Unknown Fish Caught By Soviet Ichthyologists

VLADIVOSTOK Dec. 11. (Tass).—A fish previously unknown to Soviet ichthyologists has been caught in the Pacific, off lower California. The fish has vivid red colour. A Soviet expedition in the ship "Ogen" worked for about six months off the shores of northern America and collected valuable information about the ways and times of migration of the principal varieties of local commercial fish.

### U Thant...

(Continued from page 2)

decolonisation policy, is almost completely frustrated by the Rhodesian conflict and her attitude toward South Africa and South-west Africa. France has almost opted out and the Soviet Union has never been anxious to strengthen the UN.

The old-fashioned cold war is now much less a milestone for the UN but it has been largely replaced by current African responsibility. That does not mean that the pounding of the verbal waves has not had an effect on governments and that it has not helped to shift policies on race discrimination, colonies, trade and investment. But, adding it all up, the effectiveness and importance of the United Nations is declining.

Nevertheless U Thant is convinced, as he put it privately that the unanimity of the appeal by the General Assembly would strengthen his hand. At any rate, his continued presence is reassuring to all.

(THE SUNDAY TIMES)

### Old Dances

(Continued from page 3)

A writer who becomes the lap-dog of authoritarianism and compromises not only himself but also the gift of language will not incur the rational distrust of society; he will reap its utter contempt. What exactly the authorities think of their hired mouthpieces can be measured by the manner in which they recall them to their duties.

Nevertheless the writer, as Camus said, should feel called to understand and not to judge. And anyone seeking to understand the action of a writer who hires himself out to authority has a very strange discovery to make. It is apparent that language possesses a memory. Language evidently never forgets what has been preperated in its name, and one day it will begin to resist its lackey manipulators.

This may all be obvious, but a true writer can never assume anything to be obvious. By the very nature of his calling a writer must always guard against repeating himself, which entails constantly posing questions from a new angle. Problems can certainly be inherited; not, however, their solutions. Every age has to seek its own.

(HAMBURGER ABENDBLATT)

### LECTURE

Prof. Andre Platier will lecture at 5.00 tomorrow, Dec. 12, at the French Club on "Economic Development and the Evolution of Civilisation."

### WEATHER FORECAST

Skies will become increasingly cloudy during the day. The temperature in Kabul will range from minus six to plus 14 degrees centigrade.

### AT THE CINEMA

#### ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 4:30 p.m. American cinema-scope film in colour in Farsi. THE GOLDEN ARROW Starring Rossana Podesta and at 7 and 9 p.m. in English.

#### PARK CINEMA

At 2, 7:30, 9:30 p.m. THE GOLDEN ARROW in Farsi and at 5 p.m. in English.

#### BEHZAD CINEMA

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9:30 p.m. Indian film. BOXER

### Home News In Brief

KABUL, Dec. 11. (Bakhtar).—Dr. Mohammad Yasin Azim, dean of the Education College of Kabul University, accompanied by Dr. Shoemaker and Dr. Anderson of the Columbia team, left here yesterday for Kandahar and Herat to inspect the Teachers' Academy there.

BAGHLAN, Dec. 11. (Bakhtar).—A telephone line has been laid between the old city of Baghlan and the new one. Work on the extension of the line began 18 days ago.

KABUL, Dec. 11. (Bakhtar).—Cemil Vafi, the Turkish Ambassador, whose term of office here is over, met HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi in his home yesterday morning.

KABUL, Dec. 11. (Bakhtar).—Eng. Mir Mohammad Akbar Raza, Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, left Kabul for an inspection tour of the western provinces Saturday. The presidents of the engineering, research and popularisation of equipment sections are accompanying him.

SOCHI, Dec. 11. (Bakhtar).—Eng. Ahmadullah, Minister of Public Works now on an official visit to the Soviet Union, left Sochi yesterday for the capital of Georgia.

KABUL, Dec. 11. (Bakhtar).—The service medals approved by the German Federal Republic for 12 Afghan workers of the Mahipar project were bestowed on them by Gerhard Mollmann, FRG Ambassador, yesterday.

A reception was held in their honour in the Euli Cherkhi Club. Eng. Abdul Samad Salim, Minister of Mines and Industries, Abdullah Gulijan, president of the industries section in the Ministry and some other officials attended the reception.

### World Briefs

ROME, Dec. 11. (DPA).—Cities and towns throughout Italy Friday were in the grip of an all-out strike, which comprised not only the state-owned trams and buses but also private local railways. By their 24-hour strike, some 170,000 workers and employees of public and private transport want to press for new tariff agreements for raise in wages and better working conditions.

BONN, Dec. 11. (DPA).—West Germany is to float loans worth some 1,000 million marks enable the United States to offset foreign currency costs of stationing U.S. troops in this country.

The Bundestag (lower house) here late Thursday night unanimously approved a 2,060 million mark supplementary budget for this year, nearly half of which will be used to pay up on the stationing bill.

BAGHDAD, Dec. 11. (DPA).—The visit of Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Aram to Iraq has had to be postponed due to the slight indisposition of Iraqi Foreign Minister Adnan el-Pachachi. Radio Baghdad reported Saturday. Aram was to arrive here Saturday.

Pachachi is attending the meetings of the Supreme Arab Defence Council in Cairo and was to have flown back here Saturday afternoon to head the talks with his Iranian counterpart.

### WINTER SALOON

The Winter Saloon depicting the works of leading artists will be opened in the ground floor of the Ministry of Information and Culture. The Exhibition will be opened by Mohammad Osman Sidky the Minister of Information and Culture on December 11 at 4 p.m.

### FOR SALE

1965 Ford Anglia Estate Car. 7,200 Miles. 1200cc. DUTY PAID. Certain Spares. Telephone Miss Letten 20512 Mornings 9 to 12.

### Anis Yearbook

or

### GOLDEN CHANCE FOR ADVERTISERS

ADVERTISEMENTS IN

ANIS YEARBOOK

Will bring quick results

ANIS YEARBOOK

With many pages and large circulation is the best means to buy

and sell your goods.

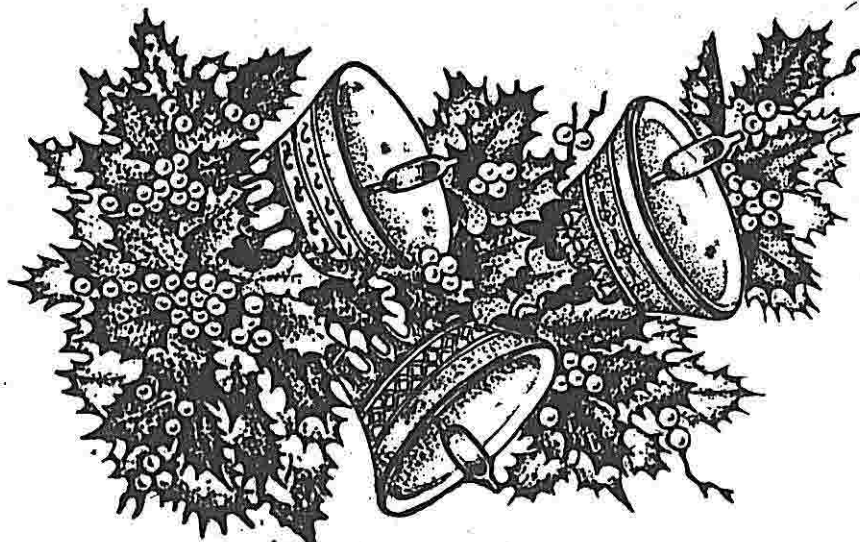
Reserve your space now:

For further details:

Contact Anis Daily.

## AZIZ SUPER MARKET

Presents



### CHRISTMAS

Festival Of Food Savings Well Fed Turkeys

And Ducks.

Afs... 34 lb.

Frying Chickens

Afs. 34 lb.

T-Bone Steaks

Afs. 35 lb.

Ground Beef

Afs. 15 lb.

Fresh Eggs

Afs. 35 Dqz.

Sweet Potatoes

Afs. 4 lb.

Just Arrived Fresh Danish Butter

Many More Choice Aged Meat And Vegetables

And Canned Food On Sale.

Wait For Our Special Christmas Chocolates Coming Soon!

You Get All These Quality Foods Plus Saving.

At AZIZ SUPER MARKET - KARTE PARWAN Phone: 24204 \* We Deliver! \*

## KABUL TIMES

### ANNUAL

We offer our advertisers an

opportunity for top class

advertising.

THE KABUL TIMES AN-

NUAL WILL REACH THE

PEOPLE WITH THE HIGH-

EST PURCHASING POWER

IN AFGHANISTAN. IT WILL

ALSO REACH OUT FAR

BEYOND THE BORDERS OF

THIS COUNTRY

It's More Than An.

Annual—More

Than A Yearbook

AS AN AUTHORITATIVE

BOOK OF REFERENCE ON

AFGHANISTAN IT WILL

GO TO LIBRARIES AND

MISSIONS OF MANY

LANDS; AS A JOURNAL

WITH WELL-WRITTEN, IN-

TERESTING ARTICLES IT

WILL GO TO MANY HOMES

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

It will be a "must" for

anyone trading with this

country, visiting this coun-

try, or wanting to know

about this country.

FOR DETAILS:

CONTACT PHONES

24047 OR 23821

Book your space

now—it is limited.